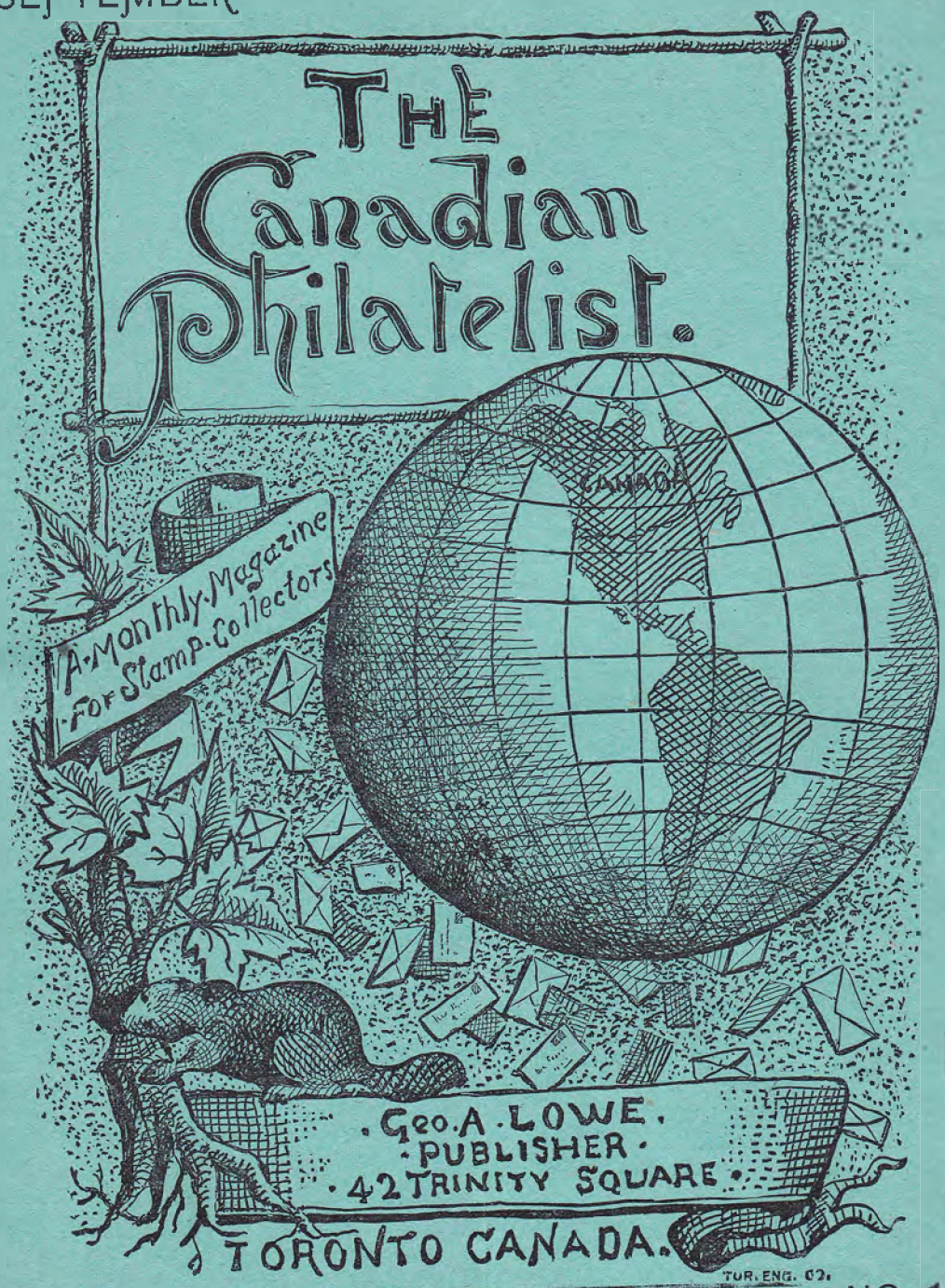
SEPTEMBER 1886.

The Canadian Philatelist.



VOL. I. NO. 1.

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—THE—

Canadian Philatelist.

VOL. I. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1886. No. 1.

NEW ISSUES.

(Empire State Philatelist).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—The ½ on 5, 4 on 5, and 90c, have been surcharged "Oficial."

CONGO FREE STATE—A new card printed in blue on blue, and having the words "address to be written on this side" added, has appeared. Also a new stamp, 5 francs violet.

COSTA RICA—Two envelopes have been received; 5c slate blue, and 10c orange, both printed on white laid paper. In the upper right corner is a rectangular stamp. A portrait is in the centre surrounded by an oval band, inscribed "Union Postal Universal" above, and "1° Euro 1883" below. Figures of value are in the four corners, "Costa Rica" above, "Centavos" below.

CYPRUS—The ½ piastre has been received surcharged again "½ ½." This time in larger numerals.

DOMINICA—"One Penny" has been surcharged on the one shilling.

FARIDKOT—A new stamp has been received from here, ½ anna, green.

FRANCE—The 10c card surcharged "20 paras" noted last month, is another swindle.

FRENCH COLONIES—The 25c black on rose has appeared unperforated.

GAMBIA—The 3d is now gray.

GRENADA—The following cards have appeared, all printed on buff. ½x½d green; 1x1d carmine; 1½x1½d brown.

GUATEMALA—The new stamps appeared last month. The values are as follows: 1c blue, 12c red brown, 5c purple, 10c red, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200.

INDIA—A new stamp, value, 4a 6p has made its appearance. ½a. and 1a. envelopes size 120x94 min, and a registered envelope, 2a. blue, have also appeared.

MEXICO—The stamps mentioned last month have come to hand. 1c green, 2c lake, 5c blue, 3c, 4c, 6c, 10c, 12c, 20c, and 25c all lilac. Beside these, there will appear soon 50c violet, 1, 2, 5 and 10 peso carmine.

MONTSERRAT—Another card 1x1d. carmine on buff.

PERAK—"1 cent Perak" has been surcharged on the 2c of Sts. Settlements.

PUTTIALLA—The 2 annas, *service*, has been issued. The surcharge is at the bottom in two lines. "Puttialla" is sometimes spelled Puttilla.

REUNION—The 30c (type of France, 1876) has appeared with the surcharge "5c" and also "20c."

ST. CHRISTOPHER—The 6d. has appeared with surcharge "One Penny" in two lines. Also cards, 1x1d. carmine, and 1½x1½d. brown on buff.

TAHITI—The wrappers have lately been surcharged with the same surcharge that appeared on the stamps. There are four values, 5, 10, 15, and 25c. The 15c is formed by printing the 5 and 10c side by side.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.—Lady (in drug store)—Have you any postage stamps, sir? Polite clerk—Yes, madam, the largest and finest assortment in the city. Can I show you something in the way of stamps this morning?—*N. Y. Times.*

Written for the Canadian Philatelist.

Philatelic Societies and their Use.

BY THEODORE SIDDALL.

There have been a number of articles written, lately, giving advice as to the formation of philatelic societies. These societies, for the first few months while the novelty lasts, are of some benefit to their members; but after that time interest in them is loosened and their meetings drag along like a horse-car going up hill; and the members, finding nothing to interest them there, stay away, and then the society goes to the bow-wows.

There is not so very much to say about philately after all. There is a great deal of "blowing" done, arguing for and against, but very little new matter is brought up, and what is old is talked dry. Those who argue that philately is a science ought to bring out a fact or so occasionally. In the older sciences there is always something new going on, or news to talk about. Again, they argue that philately teaches history, geography, languages, etc., etc., but in papers edited by the upholders of the "science" howl, we do not find that they put into practice their pet doctrines —no historical items, except perhaps that perennial chestnut about the inventor of postage stamps, or the first postal service.

I think the aim of philatelic societies and philatelic papers ought to be to instruct and interest those who now collect stamps, as well as to induce outsiders to take up the hobby. The meetings of societies could be made very interesting by discussions upon living topics, or contemporary history, without having too much "stamp" in it—for all who ever tried will agree with me when I say it is decidedly a dry job to be forever licking stamps. Societies could in many ways be more attractive to outsiders, who, when they see the charm of collecting stamps, would take it up and make good and useful members of the society, and at the same time still further spread stamp collecting—which last is, or should be, the object of all right minded philatelists.

This is not a merely theoritcal article, but is written by one who knows something about the needs of philatelic societies. Some may object to this introduction of outside subjects as tending to draw off interest from stamp collecting, and also as being out of place in a stamp society—in answer to which I would say, that if they cannot make their meetings interesting with stamps alone, and want to keep their society alive, they will suffer a disappointment. As I said above, there is little to be said about stamps, and it has been nearly all said, and about the best way to do it is for a number of collectors to get up a society having an aim, or joint object, of promoting stamp collecting, then make meetings interesting to outsiders, and they will most likely follow the example of the collectors who should be in the majority, and take up the collection of stamps.

Questions wanting Answers.

BY QUERY.

When and where is the next meeting of the Toronto Philatelic Society to be held?

Why not rent a hall for our regular meetings? Surely we are in a position to do so, we number about twenty-five collectors, other societies with far less members than ours support a hall. If we cannot do the same, it would appear as though there was something radically wrong in the State of Denmark.

How is it that so many philatelic papers suspend publication during the summer months? Is it because all their contributors are away on their holidays, and they have no articles for their columns?

Or is it the worry of their extensive publishing and stamp business, or the heat that affects the editor's brains so much that he is bound to rusticate at the sea side or go camping for a month or two?

Or is it because the stamp business being so dull and the advertisers so few that he cannot raise sufficient funds to pay his printer? He is probably like Macawber "waiting for something to turn up."

Written for the Canadian Philatelist.

The Connell Stamp.

BY SULLEXAS.

I notice in the June number of the *Empire State Philatelist* an article by Mr. Evans, in which he states his belief that the "Connell Stamp" was used on postal service. I have made enquiry and have come to the decision that it is really nothing more than an essay, although many allege to have used specimens in their collections, none however passed through the mails.

In 1861, Mr. Charles Connell, then Postmaster-General of New Brunswick, issued five stamps of the following values: 1c, 5c, 10c, 12½c and 17c; the 5c bearing his own portrait, and which has been known ever since as the "Connell Stamp."

On being presented to the Government, they were rejected, and a new 5c stamp prepared bearing the profile of the Queen. These were the only 5c stamps used by New Brunswick.

A few sheets of the "Connell Stamp" were struck off, nearly all of which were destroyed along with the plates.

A few however fell into the hands of collectors.

These stamps were considered very rare, and have been sold as high as $50.00 each. But the "Connell Stamp" no longer brings such fancy prices, the market is over stocked with them, and can now be bought at a very low figure.

The latter are evidently not of the original plates. Where they come from has been a mystery to everyone, they probably are some of the "Greenslade manufacture."

In 1880, Mr. Greenslade, then a stamp dealer of Toronto, carried on an extensive business in the *Mail* Building.

Being personally acquainted with an engraving firm, they executed an engraving of the "Connell Stamp" for him. So well was this executed that it could not be told from the original.

The P. O. authorities however got an inkling of the matter, and poor Greenslade had to skip "by the light of the moon" to the States.

He is now in California publishing *The Last Angels' Trumpet Call*, a sheet devoted to the infidels of that place.

His plates and whatever stamps could be found were destroyed, but it is supposed that when Greenslade left Toronto he carried a quantity of the "Connell Stamps" with him.

National Philatelic Society.

(Stamp and Coin Gazette).

The National Philatelical Society which it is proposed shall be organized, cannot but be successful, as it will have a department of exchange conducted by some able, self-sacrificing collector as superintendent, and a department of purchase at cost, conducted by another collector. Both will serve the Society gratuitously, and will be held to strict accountability. The president will be in one city, the secretary in another, the treasurer somewhere else, and so forth; so you see the organization will not be localized, and could not very well be controlled by a clique.

Every city of any account will have its local philatelical society whose president is to be a vice-president of the national body, and the other officers of the latter will be ballotted for by the membership at large, each local society having a right to nominate its own ticket. Can you desire or propose anything more equitable and fair? If so, I wish you would do it in your next issue.

I would be obliged if you would tell your readers that they should organize local societies immediately, and let their secretaries communicate with me for further particulars. Yours truly,

THEO. F. CUNO.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" is not true of the stamp collector and his collection. The more he looks at it the more he likes it.—*Stamp.*

The first stamp dealer and collector in the United States arose in 1861; the first hand book appeared in 1863, and the first philatelic paper in 1864.—*Ex.*

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TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

We beg to hand you the initial number of The Canadian Philatelist, and trust that it will meet with your approval. Our intention was to make our debut under the name of the *British American Philatelist*, but thinking it rather lengthy we decided upon the Canadian Philatelist, the name of which will probably sound familiar to many philatelists, as it will be remembered this was the name of Mr. Barker's paper which was published in Whitby about a year ago.

We devote our whole time to the philatelic business, and are therefore enabled to produce a first-class publication. Our paper will at all times be found to contain articles by the leading philatelic writers. The following have promised us their contributions: F. H. Best, Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Theodore Siddall, W. G. Whilden Jr., H. G. Spaulding and others.

Collectors may rely upon those dealers whose names appear in these columns, as we only insert advertisements for *bona fide* dealers.

Mr. R. R. Bogert, of New York, has entered into partnership with Mr. Philip Comstock.

A collection of old bills that was found in a log hut at Niagara are on exhibition in a Yonge street store window.

The organization of a National Philatelic Society is a good scheme, and cannot but be successful while such good men are at the wheel.

The late King of Bavaria who committed suicide some time ago, is said to have had one of the largest collections of foreign stamps in Europe.

Scott & Co.'s new International Album has spaces for the U. S. Revenues. We are glad to see that it no longer gives space to Hamburg locals.

Collectors will find that the approval sheets of stamps sent out by Frank H. Best, of this city, are well worth seeing as they contain many rare and scarce specimens.

If you want to work up a good Canadian trade, advertise in the Canadian Philatelist. This magazine is read by hundreds of collectors which other papers fail to reach.

A valuable collection of old Canadian coins were found a few weeks ago on the grounds at the corner of Yonge and McGill streets, where the new Y. M. C. A. building is being erected.

The Empire State Philatelist still takes the lead as a first-clsss magazine.

The Capital City Philatelist is one of our best exchanges.

The Stamp, published in Denver, is a bright paper, and is always full of interesting news.

Has *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* given up the ghost? We have seen the May number.

We have received the following, publishers accept our thanks:

Philatelic Tribune.
Philatelic Herald.
Philatelic Notes.
Stamp and Coin Gazette.
Mohawk Standard.
Philatelic World.

Written for the Canadian Philatelist.

The Difference in Philatelic Societies.

BY NORGE.

I have visited quite a number of societies, but shall only occupy space in your paper in describing two in which I noticed the greatest contrast.

The manner in which the Philadelphia Society is conducted is far superior to that of any other society which I have had the pleasure of noticing. This society is held at the corner of Eleventh and Arch streets, in a large spacious hall, which seems especially adapted for the purpose, if it had been built especially for them I doubt if it could have been improved upon.

At the time of my visit there was about twenty members present ranging from eighteen years upwards, and as jolly a lot of fellows as ever breathed the word philately.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and the other business of the evening gone through, several of the members among whom were Mr. Lynde and Mr. McCalla gave comic readings and recitations, and last of all came the exchanging of duplicates which lasted a while, then the meeting adjourned.

A few days later while visiting another city, not a thousand miles from the Quaker City, I received an invitation to attend a meeting of their philatelic society which I had expected to be a large affair. At 8 p.m. after making several enquiries as to their headquarters, I was shown to the building, which was a dwelling house of limited dimensions.

After ringing the bell, which was answered by a pale faced boy, of about fifteen winters, I was conducted up two flights of stairs, and ushered into their meeting room, a small room containing a table, four chairs and a bed. I was introduced to each of the six members that were present, the eldest of whom was not over seventeen years of age, and each of whom was an officer of the society.

Three of the members were engaged in pasting stamps in their collections, while the other three sitting on the bed, were busy exchanging duplicates.

This seemed to be the only business of the evening, and after having examined their collections and passing a few remarks I made an excuse and took my departure, thinking at the vast difference that existed between the two societies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Under this heading we are prepared to answer all questions that lie in our power, relating to philately. Correspondents wishing reply by mail must enclose 3c stamp for return postage.

W. W.—The stamp you mention is Helsingfors, 1871 issue.

W. V. Nicholson (Erie).—Sorry not to have seen you when you called, but was in Detroit at time.

J. H. T.—In reference to T. P. J. we must say that Vol. II. is an improvement, the editor of the P. H. makes a mistake when he says it is better printed than Vol. I

G. W. P.—You are mistaken, Mr. H. N. Gilkison is not the only mute stamp dealer in the world. One of the largest stamp dealers of this city is a deaf-mute, as for collectors we are acquainted with at least a dozen who are mutes.

S. M. (England).—The cost for publishing philatelic papers in England is about one-third of what it costs here. The largest stamp paper England publishes does not exceed £1 or £1 10s. per 1000 each issue. You cannot therefore expect our advertising rates to be as low as yours.

A QUEER COLLECTION.—An old bachelor in Berlin has for many years past been engaged in forming a collection of boot and shoe heels, of which he has now over 1,000, which are exposed to view in a handsome glass case and numbered and catalogued with the dates and names of their original owners. The notion was first suggested to him on the 5th June, 1861, when on a visit to the ancient castle of Kinast in the company of a beautiful Swedish lady who lost the heel off one of her boots. That particular boot-heel became the first and most valued item in the entire collection. —*Il Pungolo.*

Only an Old Hair Trunk.

(From the N. Y. World Herald.)

The sun had gone down behind the hills, but the peaks of the western mountains were still bathed in sunlight and covered with that glory no painter's brush can reproduce. The shadow that had fallen covered the small but quaint and picturesque farm-house to its chimney-top and stretched across the closely cropped green meadow-land and up the sloping hill-side, its yellow stubble taking a golden tint that deepened at the edges of the irregular swaths, as if labor had set its signature upon the field.

The sunlight still danced in the topmost branches of the tall maple that stood on the crest when a wagon was driven slowly up the little lilac-lined lane that led to the barn. Before the wheels could have been heard by any but an anxious and waiting ear, a sweet-faced woman whose hair alone betrayed the fact that she was far beyond the middle age came to the door and was at the side of the wagon as the driver slowly descended.

"Don't grieve, father," she said, taking his hand. "The darkest cloud has a silver lining. We have Dick still."

"And that's all, mother," he replied, with a catch in his voice.

The woman's sensitive face paled and seemed to grow older in a moment, for though her husband's manner had shown that his mission had failed, some hope had still remained despite her brave words, and, while expecting the blow that would deprive them of the house and land upon which both had lived since childhood, there had been expectation that some way out of it might be found or that the blow might be in some way softened.

"Then Nichols would not give you time?

"Not a day. He is merciless, and the sale will take place Saturday. He must have the cash, he says, on Saturday, and will only sell for money down. Williams is away in New York. I saw every one who might be able to let me have the money, but none could lend me so much by Saturday. He will buy it in himself. Barker says he can get the money for me in ten days, but when I asked Nichols to give me one more week, he replied that he had not forgotten his oath if I had."

"The villain!" said the woman indignantly. "But is it legal, father?" she asked. "Can he rob us of a farm worth six times the mortgage and have the law on his side?"

"I asked 'Squire Andrews, and he went over the papers carefully. 'He has planned his vengeance well,' Andrews said. 'Every legal form has been complied with,' and he added that I would be morally, but not legally, justified in shooting him."

"Poor Dick!" said the mother. "Come, father, the house is ours for three days longer anyway. Something may happen. Let us talk of other things. Supper is ready and Dick is coming across the field."

While talking the light wagon had been put in the carriage-house and the horse had been fed and watered.

It was easy to see that the bright-faced broad shouldered young man who met them at the door was their son and that he was a "mother's boy." His arm fell naturally round her waist, and he stopped to kiss her as they passed into the kitchen.

"Well, Mimi, are you ready to feed a bear after his winter's sleep?" he added playfully. "Why, mother, there are tears in your eyes! Father, what is the matter?" he asked as for the first time he saw his drawn, set face.

His mother's arms were round his neck, and she was crying softly on his breast.

"It means, Dick, that Nichols bought the mortgage from Secor before he went to Mexico; it has been due, as you know, for four years; but Nichols did not want the money, and wished me to let it run on, as I needed it more than he did. Secor knew that Nichols was my son-in-law, and, from what Nichols said, supposed he wanted to clear it off. Secor told Jim Ferguson that he was going to do it."

"Secor did not know how he treated Nellie?" asked Dick.

"No," was the weary reply. "Even you, Dick, don't know that when I brought Nellie home—a wreck, dying from his brutal treatment—that he swore an oath to have

revenge on me and mine, because I would not let him take her back to the city to die. He hated her because she would not help him in his wickedness, and when he saw her days were numbered, told her that she should never see one of us while she lived, and none of us would know where she was buried when she was dead. A friend of hers wrote to me. I went to New York and brought her home. When he came, in hot haste, for her, I kicked him out. You were only a little lad of five then, Dick. He has waited all these years, and now he has his revenge."

"But how, father?" We can easily pay the $1,200 in a week or ten days."

"He has given me the legal thirty days' notice by publication in the Bloomfield *Register*, which never comes to this post-office, Mrs. Winters saw it yesterday and sent me word. The sale is for Saturday. He requires spot cash. No one can get $1,200 in so short a time and he will buy it in himself."

The young man's eyes blazed. "If he does—if he dares to show himself—I will put a bullet in him!"

The mother's arms were around him. His father laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"Leave him to God, Dick; don't make our burden harder than we can bear. Let us have our boy for the few years left to us."

"Remember Susie," sobbed the mother.

The young man conquered his emotion, kissed his mother and shook his father's hand—the Anglo-Saxon caress between males. Women kiss; men shake hands.

"I will do nothing rash; nothing to bring you addition worry; but if I meet him he will have to keep his temper. Come, let us try your biscuits, Mimi, and forget for the moment."

The form of a meal was gone through with, but the talk drifted into the only subject that any one could think about.

"Dick, you haven't said a word about your marriage. It is two weeks from to-day. We will have no home for Susie to come to."

Dick smiled for his mother's benefit and answered brightly: "Never mind that, Mimi. It will have to be postponed for a little while. Don't worry about that."

"But, Dick, it may make a great difference to Susie," said his father. "You will no longer have a snug farm at your back, and you may have to wait a year or two before you can get forehanded enough to marry. Will Susie be willing to wait and take the chances when she can have her cousin Will, who is rich?"

"Susie is as true as steel, dad. Will Hartshorn cannot take her from me," said Dick laughing lightly. "We may not be able to marry for a year or two, but we are both young and life is before us. Don't fret on our account. I must go over and tell her."

It was not 10 when he returned, but it was the first time in many months that both his parents had been found up at that hour. Traces of tears on their cheeks showed that the subject of conversation had not been changed.

"Susie will wait," he replied to his mother's unspoken question, "until I have made a home for us three and it has grown big enough for her to enter. I say what she said. She wont marry me till I have. Our marriage is postponed for a year. She will work in the rubber factory and help me. Her uncle has been appointed manager, and was out to see her yesterday to see if he could get her as his chief clerk. He wants some one who understands book-keeping, shorthand and telegraphy, and offered her $12 per week. She refused, of course; but she has written to-night accepting it. You see, dad, she *didn't* waste her time, as you thought, in learning those accomplishments last year. Her investment of $120 will come back many fold."

His mother laid her hand upon his arm.

"Susie says that we can get the Wilsons' house at the bridge. It's quite as comfortable as this and we will soon forget all about this trouble. You are only fretting for us and Susie says you must not and shall not. Susie's word is law to mother and me; and, father, will you not do what we three want you to?"

"Dick," said his father with deep feeling, "I should have named you Benjamin. Su-

sie will make a good wife. I take back all I said about her spending money. She was wiser than I, but I didn't think it was woman's work."

"Even her spending $4 for cancelled postage stamps?" asked Dick, mischievously.

"Well!" said his father with a smile and a shake of the head, "that was a vanity. Twenty-five cents for a yard of ribbon I can understand, but 25 cents for an old one-cent postage stamp which I bought new only a few years ago for a cent I cannot understand. I think it would be more natural for a pretty girl to spend her money for ribbons than for little pieces of soiled paper."

"She says that her collection which cost her less than $20, can be sold any day to a dealer for $35 and that he will sell it again for $100. The stamps she paid 25 cents each for are now sold for $1.25 and $1.50. She intends to sell them all to have a nest-egg to start with."

"I don't want a better girl than Susie for a daughter. I always said that, Dick. That there stamp business was the only vanity I ever knew in her; but she has a right to some vanity. She has the Lockwood grit and truth. Let us ask God to bless her."

At noon the next day Mrs. Ferris asked Dick to give her an hour's help in the garret, as she wished to go over the accumulated rubbish of a century to see what would be worth moving.

"What is in this old hair trunk, mother?" asked Dick, as he sorted out the relics of five generations.

(To be continued.)

ATTENTION!

I desire to enter into correspondence with collectors in South and Central America, West Indies, Africa and Asia, with a view to a mutual exchange of postage stamps.

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